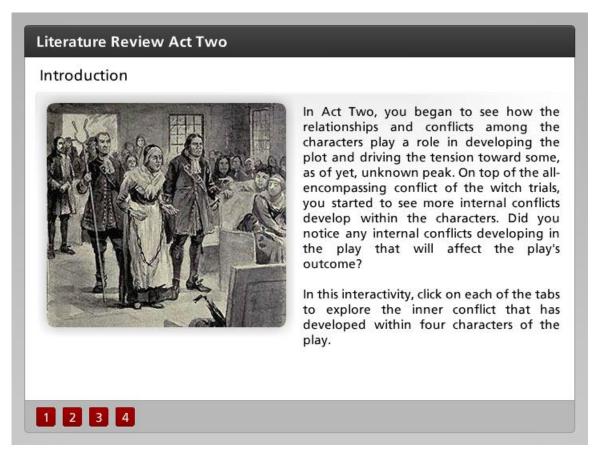
Introduction

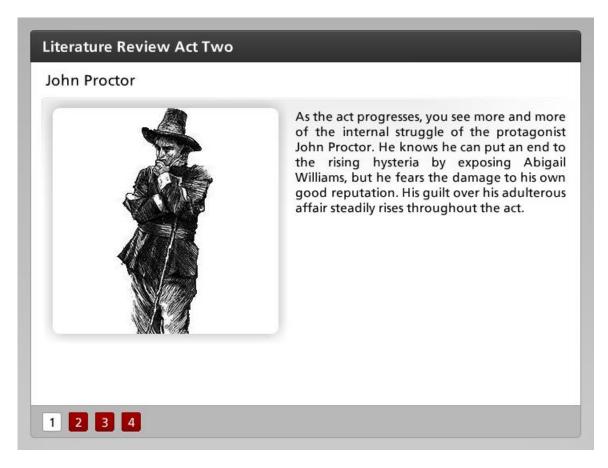


In Act Two, you began to see how the relationships and conflicts among the characters play a role in developing the plot and driving the tension toward some, as of yet, unknown peak. On top of the all-encompassing conflict of the witch trials, you started to see more internal conflicts develop within the characters. Did you notice any internal conflicts developing in the play that will affect the play's outcome?

In this interactivity, click on each of the tabs to explore the inner conflict that has developed within four characters of the play.



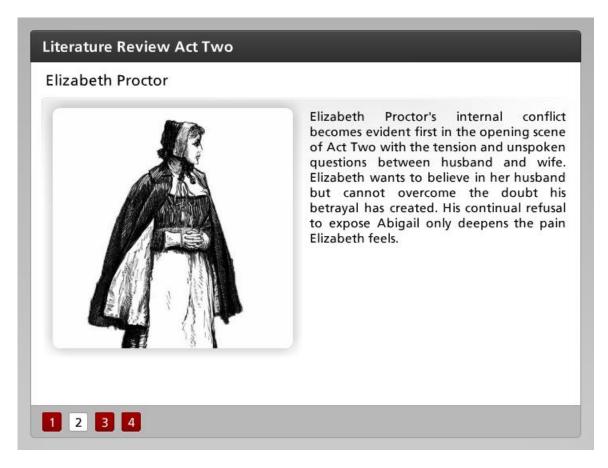
John Proctor



As the act progresses, you see more and more of the internal struggle of the protagonist John Proctor. He knows he can put an end to the rising hysteria by exposing Abigail Williams, but he fears the damage to his own good reputation. His guilt over his adulterous affair steadily rises throughout the act.



Elizabeth Proctor



Elizabeth Proctor's internal conflict becomes evident first in the opening scene of Act Two with the tension and unspoken questions between husband and wife. Elizabeth wants to believe in her husband but cannot overcome the doubt his betrayal has created. His continual refusal to expose Abigail only deepens the pain Elizabeth feels.



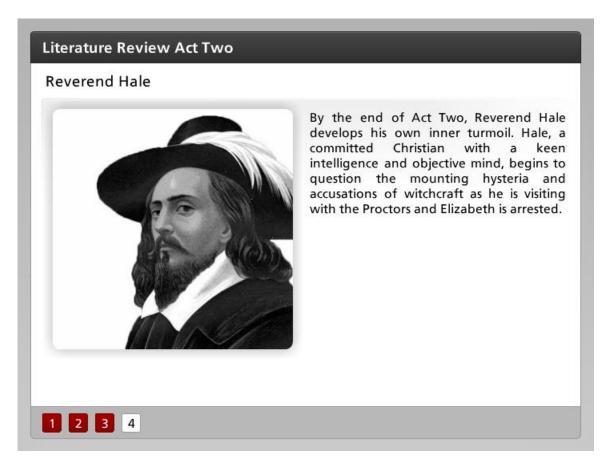
Mary Warren



Mary Warren is testing out her newfound sense of power throughout Act Two. This is illustrated in the way she not only defies John Proctor's orders but also in the way she attempts to manipulate both John and Elizabeth. It is obvious she wants to test her own powers but is still unsure of herself and afraid of Abigail Williams.



Reverend Hale



By the end of Act Two, Reverend Hale develops his own inner turmoil. Hale, a committed Christian with a keen intelligence and objective mind, begins to question the mounting hysteria and accusations of witchcraft as he is visiting with the Proctors and Elizabeth is arrested.

